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Brief Description of Demonstration Embodiment

Figure 2.1 drawings, illustrates the embodiment function of a single source smoke detector when existence of smoke is first detected during the twenty-four second " false alarm " time interval.

Assuming source smoke detector reference numeral 10 is energized from existence of smoke, 10 audible alarm sounds and 12 & 14 visual lamps indicators is turned-on during this period, alerting the area where existence of smoke is detected.

Figure 2.2 drawing, illustrates the embodiment function of a single source smoke detector when existence of smoke is detected after the twenty-four second " false alarm " time interval have end.

If system have not been reset before the twenty-four second " false alarm " time interval have end. Source smoke detector reference numeral 10 and visual lamp indicator 12 is turn-off at the end of twenty-four second time interval, visual lamp indicator 14 remains on identifying the triggered souce smoke detector, at the same time, transmitter 16 is energized, generating a radio frequency signal, actuate receiver 18 and associated receivers circuits 20, 30, and 40 switching tone generators circuits, that generates an audible signal, alerting all areas of the existence of smoke.

This same application apply for the other source smoke detectors shown herein Fig. 2.1 and Fig. 2.2.



Brief Description of Demonstration Difference

The illustration in Fig. 3.1 shows how commercial smoke detector on market today works when energized by the existence of smoke. Assuming smoke detector reference numeral 10 is energized from the existence of smoke, 10 audible alarm sounds, alerting area to be protected.

The illustration in Fig. 3.2 shows how the multiple area smoke detector system works when energized by the existence of smoke. Again, assuming reference numeral 10 is energized by the existence of smoke. After the intentional false alarm period ends, visual signal indicator 14 remains on identifying triggered source smoke detector and at the same time 10 actuates an *rf* signal which actuates 20, 30, and 40 which generates an audible signal alerting these areas, while continuously alerting the area where the existence of smoke was detected.